

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE 2d.

No. 13,457.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

Births.

ROCK.—May 15, 1881, at St. Leonards, North Shore, the wife of Arthur Rock, of a daughter; both doing well.

M'LELLAND.—May 17, at her residence, Rutherglen, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Walter H. M'lelland, of a son.

DOUGLASS.—May 17, at Mount Pleasant, Paddington, Mrs. J. Douglass, of a daughter.

DRILLIF.—May 19, at the Royal Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst and Elizabeth streets, Mrs. J. B. Drillif, of a son.

BUTTER.—May 19, at the Albany Bank, Bathurst, the wife of W. Butter, of a daughter.

TURNER.—April 28, at the residence of her sister, Summer Hill, Sydney, the wife of Mr. E. W. Turner, L.S., Taradale, Tumbarumba, of a son.

Marriages.

COX—COX.—May 7, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Thomas Haydon, incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Canon Stephen E. C. St. John, vicar of St. John's. The bride is Miss Cox, daughter of F. H. Cox, of Aller, Victoria, third daughter of the late Sir George Cox, Esq., formerly of the Royal Engineers.

DR. ROBERTSON.—May 13, at the Royal Hotel, Lodge, by the Rev. Mr. T. G. T. Robertson, eldest son of the late Dr. John Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Margaret Robertson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Robertson, of Glasgow, Cleveland.

WEBB—PEL.—May 14, at the Albany Bank, Bathurst, the Rev. Mr. Webb, of New Zealand, to Miss Mary Pel, daughter of Mr. William Pel, of Sydney, to Asia, only daughter of Mr. James Pele, late of Cammell's River, and granddaughter of Mr. William Pele, of Sydney.

Deaths.

GILCHRIST.—May 17, at her residence, 56, Pitt-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, the wife of Alexander Gilchrist, of the Australian Office of the Royal Australian Naval and Military Museum, and mother of Alexander Gilchrist, of North Sydney Public School, and the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, of Melbourne, aged 64 years.

BUDDIN.—April 18, at his residence, 13, Springfield, Dundee, Scotland, Mr. John Buddin, aged 66, the man years a general merchant in Bathurst, in this colony, and who, as a young man, was prominently connected with the private trade, which was then a chief industry in the private trade.

OBITUARY LINE OF STRAMERS, FOR LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL
FOR THE JULY-AUGUST SALES.

The S. S. POTOSI,
4219 tons register, C. E. DARLEY, commander,
will leave Sydney 20th May.

For freight, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood and Co.'s New Quay.

MONTHLY LINE OF STRAMERS TO HONG-KONG, TONKIN, COOKTOWN, and PORT DARWIN, FORWARDING CLOTHS AND PASSENGERS AT THROUHS TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The magnificent steamship

MEATH,
3000 tons, H. P. G. G. command, will be dispatched from New Quay's wharf

on MONDAY, 23rd MAY; and by s.s. HINGHAN, 2000 tons, will leave Sydney 20th May.

For freight, &c., and all particulars, apply to
G. R. STEVENS and CO., Pitt-street.

QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA THE SUZU CANAL.

The steamers of this Company will be dispatched for London, calling at the Northern Channel Ports, Batavia, Aden, and Naples, from Morton Bay, as follows:

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think the amount excessive, or that the quantity was in any way responsible for the accident. Nor does he seem to favour the idea of spontaneous explosion, or of submarine electric currents. In that case the explosion must have been caused by contact established somewhere and somehow; and if it could be shown that the inquiry is really narrowed down to that, investigations and experiments might be followed up more closely than if spread over a wider surface.

Certainly no trouble or expense is wasted which tends to improve our torpedo system of defence, to increase its safety to those who employ it, and increase its danger to the enemy. All our defence is in the first instance, the defence of our great harbours; and the torpedo system is of all others the most calculated to strike terror into an enemy, and to effect great results with a minimum of effort on our own part. But the greater the amount of reliance that we place upon it the more urgent is it that every appliance, down to the minutest detail, should be in the most perfect order and under the most perfect control; that nothing is left to chance, and that no unnecessary risk is incurred by the operators. The torpedo corps should be in the very highest state of discipline, and should consist of men of exceptional intelligence, dexterity, and carelessness. But we can hardly expect to have this so long as torpedoes are looked upon as somewhat mysterious appliances, apt to go off without warning, and more fatal to friends than foes. There ought to be no more uncertainty about dealing with them, and no more risk to the operator, than in handling a rifle, and everybody trained to the use of them should feel this assurance. The effect of this *Cerberus* experiment has been to produce just the opposite state of mind. Nobody knows exactly how the accident originated; nobody knows exactly what are the precautions necessary to guard against a similar accident; and the ignorance and mystery are calculated to make people timid, and timidity is a fertile cause of accidents. To use torpedoes efficiently there must be no justification for any such apprehension, but the most perfect confidence in the completeness of the apparatus, and in the efficiency of all the methods of dealing with it. There cannot be such confidence if contact can be established in unknown and unexplained ways, and if explosions occur unexpectedly and in a way that leaves a permanent mystery. If it is possible, therefore, for the Victorian Government to push the inquiry further, no trouble and no expense should be spared to get to a thorough understanding of the causes that led to the calamity. It must not be forgotten that, in case of actual war, operations might have to be carried on more hurriedly than was the case at the *Cerberus* picnic, and under more distraction—perhaps even under fire. It would not do, under such circumstances, to leave anything to chance, or any arrangement to be improvised; and it is absolutely necessary that every member of the corps should feel that whatever danger they might be in from the enemy there was none of being hoist with their own petard. Mr. CRACKNELL intimates that on his return to Sydney he shall make some experiments on his own account. He will be quite justified in doing so, as such experiments must furnish some information, even if they fail to clear up what is at present a mystery. It will be something to get rid of imaginary explanations, even if we cannot get at the true one.

The insufficiency and inefficiency of the boats on sea-going vessels, and of the mode of detaching them, have been matters of periodical comment ever since there have been daily newspapers in their present form. Yet year succeeds year and no improvement comes. The invention of the present form of davits appears to be lost in antiquity. Such as it is, it has been during the memory of the oldest living man. It is clumsy and inefficient; yet upon its efficiency the lives of ships' whole complements have depended times without number, and often depended in vain. If a man fall overboard when a ship is running "large" it is most essential that a boat should be away on the moment. But if there be anything of a breeze no boat can be got out until the "way" of the ship has been cleared. If a vessel be stranded, her boats are as often as not smashed to atoms before any one has got hold of them. When lowered, they are in one case out of every two smashed like matchsticks against the vessel's side, or pounded into the sea under her quarter. If they do get clear they are either swamped or upset in many instances, according as the people of the ship have succeeded or failed to get into them. A great maritime requirement is an apparatus for launching boats clear of a ship, promptly and safely in any condition of the sea, and at almost my speed of the ship. A long arm will be wanted, and tackles firm to grip when wanted, and easy to loose when wished to be freed. But it is probable that, until by legislation, the responsibilities of shipowners with respect to the boat equipment of passenger ships is increased, nothing will be done. It is likely enough that ingenuity has solved the problem over and over again, but that as no customer for an expensive idea was to be ready found, the invention has expired from lack of nourishment.

Mr. WATSON took the right view of the question presented upon him the other day by a deputation in the colonial paper interest. He declines to call for tenders from colonial manufacturers only, and he will not be a party to the granting of bonuses; but he is prepared to invite tenders for five years' supply, so as to make it worth while for colonial manufacturers to provide machinery that would enable them to compete with manufacturers abroad on something like equal terms. A similar policy has already been followed in the case of railway rolling-stock; and it will admit of extension without provoking opposition from believers in free trade. In consideration of the material advantages (but without exaggerating their value) the Government may buy its paper in the cheapest market by buying of colonial manufacturers who have been induced to set up improved machinery even though the price paid is slightly in excess of that for which the imported article may be bought. It should not be forgotten that in doing this the Government would not interfere with the action of private consumers of paper. They could continue to import on easy terms. A protective policy, on the other hand, would interfere by compelling them to buy in the colony, or inflicting a penalty for the consumption of imported goods. The long tender system encourages enterprise and stimulates improvement; the bonus system is no guarantee for either, but may produce contrary effects; and to limit the tenders to colonial manufacturers would destroy effective competition, and deprive the Government of satisfactory checks in respect both to quality and price. With a contract for a long term, the contractor would work upon a substantial foundation; and if the manufacture be

one adapted to the conditions of the country, it would have time to strike root. After that it would have a fair prospect of natural growth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a powerful speech in the House of Commons on Monday night, in defense of the Irish Land Bill, and in reply to the attacks upon it by Lord Echo and others, he declared it to be the intention of the Government to attach their political fortunes to the fate of the bill, and resist any amendments affecting the principles of the measure. The Turbo-Greek frontier question, which was thought to have been virtually settled long since, is still the subject of diplomacy. With the view of bringing the matter to an issue, the Porte has now offered fresh conditions, but these the Ambassadors of the European Powers decline to accept; and it is not at present very clear how the wearisome negotiations will end, or how much longer the patience of the Hollanders and the Powers interested is to be exercised over the matter. From our commercial telegrams it will be seen that 3 per cent. Consols are now quoted at 102½; at the London wool sales on Monday there was a good demand.

The West Australian telegraph line has been interrupted between Esperance Bay and Brewer Bay, since yesterday morning.

It will be remembered that the matter of the wharfage rates on coal at Newcastle and Wollongong has been several occasions brought under the notice of the Government, and in consequence of the representations made the Colonial Treasurer has taken the matter into consideration. After much deliberation, and taking into account the fact that the shippers at private wharves had an unique advantage over those who used the Government wharves, and also considering the fact that the charge had an injurious effect upon the railway receipts, Mr. Weston, we understand, recommended to the Government that the wharfage rates should be abolished for the present. This recommendation was agreed to by the Cabinet, and adopted at a meeting of the Executive Council held yesterday; consequently, for the present, the wharfage rates at Newcastle and Wollongong will be abolished.

Mr. EDWARD COXON, C.M.G., M.L.A., who was Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition, received from Sir Philip Currie the Owen the following letter in acknowledgment of the address which was prepared by the New South Wales Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, exhibited at the International Exhibition at Sydney, and forwarded to England by Mr. Combes:—*"South Kensington Museum, London, S.W., 23rd March, 1881. Sir,—* I have been directed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the New South Wales Commissioners for the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, thanking his Royal Highness for the attention he gave to the representatives of New South Wales, and for the exhortations in securing for the colony a successful exhibition of its produce and manufactures. His Royal Highness has been much gratified at receiving such an important testimony of the cordial and effective co-operation which His Royal Highness received from you as Executive Commissioner, and from those gentlemen who, as Commissioners for New South Wales, afforded such hearty co-operation in all matters which contributed to the general success of the exhibition of the resources and industries of the British Empire. Some delay has occurred in receiving the address, and in finding a fitting opportunity in presenting it to His Royal Highness. I may be permitted to acknowledge the honour which has been conferred upon me in allowing me to have the privilege of taking part in the presentation of the address; and I may add that His Royal Highness was pleased to receive from me the expressions of devoted attachment which had induced the New South Wales Commissioners to prepare this beautiful record of the pleasure they experienced in having been called upon to co-operate with His Royal Highness in the acknowledged success of the British section at Paris in 1878. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant (signed) PHILIP CURRIE OWEN. Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., Executive Commissioner, New South Wales Commission, Sydney."

Is the Banco Court, yesterday, the libel action brought by the proprietors of the picnic grounds at Cheltenham against the proprietors of the *Bulletin* was resumed, before His Honour Sir William Manning and a jury of four. The whole day was occupied with the addressee of Mr. Salmons, counsel for defendants, who had not concluded when the Court adjourned. In the Jury Court, before His Honour the Chief Justice, Mr. Studders v. Brown, to recover the value of certain cheques, a verdict was given in favour of plaintiff, for £18 1s. In Touché and another v. Doyle, an action to revalue the value of goods sold and delivered, a verdict was given in favour of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. Hemming v. the Bank of New South Wales was an action in which defendants were sued for the non-payment of certain cheques and the detention of a cash credit bond. In the Equity Court, before the Principal Judge, the whole day was occupied with the further hearing of the action Chamberlain and others against Andersons and others with whom he was not concurred when the Court rose. In Chambers, His Honour Sir W. Manning dismissed the matter Lipson v. Bell, deciding in favour of the Commissioners of Railways as possessors of certain goods that were in dispute.

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The Art Society of New South Wales has awarded the prize lately offered for the best mono-hromo to Mr. W. C. Pignat. The subject is "Life in the Forest, Tasmania; the Milady Rest," and the picture is executed in the well-known artist's style. It is intended to reproduce it for one of the presentation pictures in the society's first art union. The Council of the Art Society determined at its last meeting to extend the time to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 1st August next, for the receipt of competitive designs for the £15 prize for the best original etching on copper or engraving on wood. This prize will only be awarded on condition that the subject and workmanship are considered by the Council suitable for reproduction for the Art Union.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Pitt-street Congregational Sunday-school was celebrated last evening at a ten- and public meeting in the Schoolroom, Pitt-street. Mr. Joseph Thompson presided. The annual report stated that the teaching staff numbered seven less than the previous year. Last year there were 492 scholars on the roll; this year the number was 450. During the year 29 scholars had joined the church, and some had become teachers in the Sussex-street and Wentworth-lane schools. A committee had been formed to draw up a code of rules for a Young Christians' Union, such as had been found to work admirably in the North Adelaide Congregational Sunday-school, and other Sunday-schools, as a stepping-stone between the school and the Church. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.A., and seconded by Mr. R. T. Orr (representing the Congregational Sunday-school Union), and carried. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Howlett, Mr. T. B. Walker, and Mr. James Robertson; and it was stated that there were now 90 Congregational Sunday-schools in the colony, with 600 teachers and 6000 scholars. During the evening a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. William Ayton and Miss Ayton, who had long been connected with the teaching staff of the school. Mr. Robertson presented an address and portrait-album from the teachers, and Mr. A. Hunt presented a timelapse from the past and present teachers of the school. During the evening the choir rendered several anthems, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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On the occasion of Mr. Henry Ketten's farewell concert in Sydney, in March last, an address was presented to him from the Sydney Musical Union. The address has since been handsomely illuminated by Mr. G. Hulme, ornamented by Miss Ford, and splendidly bound by Mr. John Sands, and will be forwarded to

Mr. Ketten at Batavia. The ornamentation by Miss Ford consists of a number of exquisite pen-and-ink sketches on the border of each leaf. To the address are appended signatures of the president, the vice-presidents, the conductor, secretary, treasurer, and librarian of the Union.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held at the Grosvenor Gallery on March 22, Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., delivered an address on "Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration." The Earl of Dunraven occupied the chair, and there was a large audience, several ladies being present. In the course of his remarks (says the *European Mail*) Mr. Torrens stated that the principle of mutual help in the matter of emigration was not new; but he had always feared that a proposal from the mother country on the subject might possibly excite suspicion in the popular mind in the colonies. He had long wished for the time when the colonies themselves would begin negotiations, and made a handsome offer; and he was pleased to say that that time had now arrived, there having been laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, proposing an elaborate form of assisted emigration, more particularly from Ireland. Queensland and New South Wales were also prepared to act with us in a similar spirit, and he thought that it was the bounden duty of all colonists to unite at that office had been dealt with in a practical manner by His Majesty's Government, for the purpose of alleviating the distress which exists in Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom from excess of population.

It is pleasant to hear (writes "Anglo-Australian" in the *European Mail*) that the British and foreign exhibitions do not seem to regret their trip to Australia; and as at the closing of the Sydney Exhibition some of the exhibitors went to Queensland, it is not at all a bad idea for the South Australians to invite the "strangers" to Adelaide in August. They will see much there to interest them, and possibly receive a fair amount of interest. Certainly, after the restrictive fiscal regulations of Victoria, and the somewhat harassing by-laws which for a certain amount of patriotism would have marred the success of the Melbourne Exhibition, it may be beneficial to both the British and foreign representatives to spend a month or two in Adelaide. Upon the face of it the scheme would seem to command itself to business men; and under the management of such a veteran Australian showman as Mr. Julie Jeubert, with Mr. R. E. N. Twopenny as first Lieutenant, it ought to succeed.

We learn that the secretary of the Curriers' Society has received a telegram from the secretary of a kindred society in Melbourne, forwarding £250 as an instalment towards the support of the men on strike, and stating that strenuous efforts would be made to send a like sum weekly during the time the strike lasted. It was also mentioned that aid from other states was being solicited.

Two strangers were arrested at West Maitland last evening for passing a number of bad half-sovereigns. They succeeded in robbing several publicans in East Maitland by what is known as the half-sovereign trick.

The boat which was found between Kirribilli Point and Fort Denison on Monday morning, has been identified as that which was run down by the Warreemor (e.) some days since.

We have been requested to state that John Rigg, a billiard-marker at Millthorpe's Hotel, Newcastle, has received himself from the Volunteer Hotel, Lake Road. Although not as mentioned, the impression has been that the unfortunate man committed suicide at the hotel where he was employed. Mr. Joseph Millthorpe states that deceased was not dismissed from his employment as billiard-marker. Rigg had, in fact, drunk so heavily and neglected his duties, that he was ashamed to return to his employer, and on the night preceding that on which he hanged himself he sent a stranger to procure his clothes, being too ashamed to apply personally. Mr. Millthorpe speaks highly of him as having been a most respectable man when abstaining from drink.

Yester afternoon some stagers at Mort's Dock, upon which four men were at work, gave way. Three of the men were not hurt, but the fourth—William Moncur, of the Fifth Avenue—received some slight injuries to the back and abrasions on the face. Moncur called at the Infirmary, and was attended to. A man named Andrew Thompson, residing in Clydesdale, was admitted into the Infirmary yesterday, suffering from dislocation of the left hip. Thomas Page, of Cumberland-street, one of whose fingers had been caught in some machinery, had it dressed at the Infirmary.

This project for lighting the Eastern Market in Melbourne with the electric light has been abandoned, the experiments having been unsatisfactory. Probably there was some defect in the apparatus, because in other parts of the world the difficulties connected with using the electric light for illuminating purposes seem to be rapidly giving way. A letter recently received from a colonist in London, who had been witnessing some experiments, says that for the lighting of public places gas may be practically considered as superseded. Another letter from a colonist, at present in New York, says that a considerable part of the Broadway is now satisfactorily lighted by electricity; and furthermore, that a shop in the Fifth Avenue is lighted by Maxim's new domestic light, which is enclosed in a small glass globe about the size of an orange, and which makes the adjoining shop look comparatively sombre, although they are brilliantly lighted with gas.

The *Mercrujli Times* says:—"The already large number of Celestials at work at the New England tin mines has lately been greatly augmented. Hundreds of the recent arrivals in Sydney from Hongkong have passed up the railway line en route to join their countrymen. This means more competition for the Europeans there, who must eventually be driven off the mines."

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Two daughters of Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch vocalist—Catherine and Eliza—and his son James, were burned to death in the theatre at Nice. Their bodies were afterwards distinctly recognized by their brother, Robert Kennedy, who was at Milan at the time. They were studying under Signor Lamperti.

The Hunt Club opens its season next Saturday.

Dr. Wigg has started from Adelaide to attend trooper Pearce, who was mortally assaulted at Kingston. Pearce is a little better, but his recovery is doubtful.

The number of actions heard at the Adelaide Local Court during last year was 11,860, the amount involved being £181,000.

The late Mr. Henry Kent Hughes has left £1000 for the Church of England benevolent purposes.

In excavating for a building in Hindley-street to-day, for Messrs. McLean, Brothers, and Rigg, a wall and roof adjoining the premises of Murphy's Auction Mart, occupied by S. Solomon, completely collapsed.

The Agent-General has chosen Professor Custance as Professor of Agriculture for this colony, at a salary of

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

BERLIN, MARCH 15.

The details of the fearful crime, the consequences of which are of almost immeasurable significance, which happened in St. Petersburg but a day or two ago, will doubtless reach you from another source. I refer to the assassination of Alexander II. This new and dreadful event throws a giddy light on the situation in Russia, and all Europe is aghast from her optimistic dream, and sees with fearful clearness what abominable damages and what deep dangers exist in the body of the Russian state. Nihilism has all of a sudden raised its head, and has fulfilled its purpose—the removal of the Russian Autocrat. For the moment no further agitation is felt amongst the population; but it is clear to every eye that the threads of this disastrous work are not perfectly broken, that the energetic Loris Melikoff has worked in vain. All his endeavours seem to have been徒劳 (in vain). The one murderer seems to have been blinded, and with horror the loyal Russian subjects receive the conviction that Nihilism is working on silently, and at last comes to light with unequalled shamelessness.

Emperor Alexander II. was slain on the same day on which, long ago, Julius Caesar was killed by the murderous hands of the Roman conspirators, on the Ides of March. Then the people stood lamenting the death of the murdered, and praised the many blessings which he had bestowed on them. The Russian nation also mourns her benefactor, whom it has to thank for so much greatness. Alexander II. succeeded to the throne of his father in times of great difficulties. Born on the 17th of March, 1818, he became Czar in 1855. His predecessor, Nicholas, had succumbed to the struggles with France, England, Turkey, and Sardinia. The opposing armies stood on Russian territory, and had conquered the Russian fortress of Sebastopol. Under this defeat, the pride of the Emperor was broken, and he died. To his son he left his immense Empire utterly weakened and shaken; and the first act of Alexander was to proclaim peace. After that he tried to heal the wounds which he had inflicted upon the nation, and then he strove to lead his subjects to a higher state of culture. Though the Court party and the anti-slavery were against these endeavours, the Emperor carried through his favourite project, the realization of which he had recognized as a necessity, namely, the emancipation of the serfs. This act must be regarded as the forerunner of immense progress, considering that the majority of the Russian people, about nine-tenths of all the Russians—lived in a condition, delivered up almost unconditionally to the caprice of their masters. Laws and rights scarcely existed for them, and they led a life which stood on the lowest scale of culture, which very often could only be described as barbarism. In that spring-time (if we may call it so) of Emperor Alexander's reign, one reform followed the other; and it was easily seen that the Czar had no other wish than to raise his subjects to the level of other civilized nations. The amassing of the Brandenburg leases; a great reform of the system of punishments, consisting chiefly of bodily chastisement; the introduction of self-government in the provinces and districts; the removal of the examinations and control of the Press, which of course, utterly fettered the intellectual life of the nation, at least for the two capitals; and last, not least, 1864, the new system of courts of justice, the first rule of which was the inviolability of the person, and which rendered it possible to sue against people in higher position, whereby the foul system of bribery was, if not altogether outlawed, at least to a certain degree suppressed. A new life now began in and for Russia. The peasant, who up to that time had been obliged to bear and live on in dumb resignation, and suffer the whip and the ill-treatment of his master, had all of a sudden, by the grace and goodness of his Emperor, become a free man on his own ground. After dark shadows night the bright daylight had dawned for the formerly-oppressed lowly slaves, and their life began to blossom in them. One could wish that the really great deeds of the Emperor should have gained him general love and gratitude; but the contrary took place. The landed proprietors were embittered because their arbitrary power was taken from them; and the stupid serfs did not know how to make use of the newly-gained liberty, and did not understand it. In the youthful elements of the more educated classes the idea of the French Revolution found entrance, and soon governed a great part of the public. In 1863 the Polish Revolution broke out, which was fraught with the most disastrous consequences to Russia, and which disturbed the large Empire very much. Emperor Alexander was greatly disgusted about this Polish rebellion, turned completely away from his former policy of reforms, and had since then but one desire—to uphold order with the greatest energy. However, the demands for reforms were awakened, and as they were not publicly avowed they secretly took a more and more disastrous character, which at last led to the appearance of Nihilism. This is, of course, the exaggeration of the first leading feelings; for while at first only reforms were demanded, it is now demanded that all social laws are to be overthrown, and on the ruins of the old state the communistic revolution is to be installed. By the side of this radicalism walked at the same time a national Russian agitation, which wished to see all the Slav peoples of Europe united, and dreamed of the supremacy of the Slav element in Europe, turning particularly against everything German.

Though Emperor Alexander was essentially peaceful, he found himself obliged to give in to the desire of public opinion, and to begin the war with Turkey. The result of it is everybody's memory. After great struggle and sacrifice Russia achieved the victory over Turkey, and made her demands in the peace of St. Petersburg, whereby the power of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula was to be established. But when, after the Berlin Conference, it became apparent that no success, which could be called an equivalent for the great sacrifice that the Russian nation had made, was arrived at, the discontent broke out openly, and infected larger and larger circles. The soldiers, who after their return were spread all over the country, told of the great failings in the management, of the bad food and nourishment that they had received, and of the faults in every and every branch of administration; and thus the discontent spread more and more, and the Nihilists found a very fertile ground for their agitation. The demands for alterations and reforms were demanded with greater impudence every day, by the Press as well as by single persons in high positions. The Universities and Colleges especially became the meeting places for the revolutionary and Nihilistic agitations. How little all the precautions, all the punishments, and the thousand-fold banishments have availed for the suppression of these movements is proved by the repeated murderous attempts, the last of which had such a sad success.

Though Emperor Alexander was mild and benevolent, he could not bring himself to introduce those changes and reforms which were demanded from him. He has left a fatal inheritance to his son and successor, and the world turns with suspense towards Russia to see how events will progress there. It is well-known that the present Emperor often had conflicts with his father regarding the introduction of reforms, and that he, for a long time, was looked upon as the lesser and chief of the Pan-Slavistic movement. In the foreign policy there likewise existed a great difference between father and son. Alexander II. loved peace, and had almost to be pushed towards a war. He was a true friend of the German Emperor, and of the German nation. He loved German culture and science. He used the German language in preference, and in 1863-64, 1866, and 1870-71 he stood with all his sympathies on the side of Prussia and Germany. The German nation will always keep this in grateful remembrance. The indications of Alexander III. are turned towards another side. He never tried to hide that he almost hated the German nation, that he had great sympathies for France, and that he preferred a warlike policy to peaceful intercourse. Only quite recently a change is said to have taken place in the character of the young Czar, and his aversion against Germany has become less. We wish and hope that these accounts are correct, and that in the foreign policy at least, the son will follow in the footsteps of the father. The proclamation which the Czar gave on his accession to the throne does not show what are his intentions. (It contains no programme for the future. Certainly the position of Alexander III. is not enviable. He stands by the errors of his murdered father. Can he fulfil

the demands of the murderer? Can he now at once disown the error of his father, and adopt a new one? And if he does it, and introduces the demanded reforms, what will then be the end? We are involuntarily reminded of 1789, and of the state of affairs which reigned then in France. Great corruption on the one side, great discontent on the other, governed France at that time. The situation in Russia is very much like that too at the present moment, only a good deal worse, for at that time there lived in France a highly cultivated nation, while the Russian people of the present day stand still on a too low scale of culture, and are scarcely able to appreciate or to understand a European constitution. Thus we stand before a riddle, the solution of which will be equally important for Russia as well as for all Europe.

By 5 o'clock in the evening of the day on which the Czar Alexander II. died, part of the troops had given their oath of fidelity to the new Emperor. There is no doubt that many people took part in the conflict: five have already been arrested. Two of them had waited for the Imperial carriage in the streets: two others had followed it in droshkies, holding bombs enveloped in pocket handkerchiefs on their knees.

The one murderer, on being arrested, exclaimed, "Communicate it to my father. I am as good as dead." This attempt on the life of Alexander II. was the sixth. The first was tried in 1866; the second a few years later, in Paris; the third in April, 1870; the fourth in December of the same year; the fifth in February, 1880; and the sixth and last now, which killed him, while all the others had left him perfectly unharmed. Last year the deceased Emperor celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, and in a few days he would have been sixty-three years of age. The Emperor had seven children, six sons and one daughter. The eldest son died, engaged to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, who shortly afterwards was engaged to the second son, who had then become the Grand Duke's successor. The third son has married a princess of Mecklenburg; the daughter, Maria, is married to the Duke of Edinburgh; and the three other sons are yet unmarried.

Emperor Alexander III. has four children—three sons and one daughter—the name of the Grand Duke is Alexander. His Nihilist name is Nikolai Alexandrovich. The Emperor was born on March 10, 1845; married in November, 1869; the eldest son being born on the 18th May, 1869; therefore, the Emperor is 36 years old, and the Grand Duke's successor nearly 13.

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Auction Sales.

HORSES, VEHICLES, AND HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS will be by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Campsden any day.

Wey: In this department charges moderate, and best of forms.

FRESH HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A very useful grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness.

An upstanding brown gelding, ditto ditto.

HORSE, CART, AND HARNESS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A good horses horse, second-hand spring cart, and harness.

In capital order.

COURTESY HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A good horses horse, second-hand spring cart, and harness.

In capital order.

GOULBURN HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Thomas B. Riley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Campsden-street Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

13 head of broken and unbroken horses, young, and in good condition.

Without Reserve.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A handsome black, quiet and good; double-headed hopped buggy and harness, in good order.

Mitigation Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from G. T. Riley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A good-looking bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness.

A very useful grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and makes a grand safety horse.

NEAT TURN-OUT.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A handsome black, quiet and good; double-headed hopped buggy and harness, in good order.

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Without Reserve.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Edward Johnson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A heavy draught mule, 3 years, and subject to trial.

A very useful cob, 7 years, 4 good, tract, and fine journey horse.

Grand Temperance Festival.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Committee to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The sole right of disposal of refreshments, on the ground and in the building, Garden Palace, on Queen's Birthday day and night.

NOT INTERFERING. **NOT ON THE GROUND.**

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Captain Schagen van Leeuwen (Netherlands Court).

GEORG and MIRIAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

A short collection of valuable paintings, comprising some interesting specimens of masters, viz. —

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

Spirits and patent carts, American and colonial wagons, and strong second-hand wagons.

stores and carriage yards, 214, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

6 draught horses, subject to trial.

4 draught horses, subject to trial.

3 saddle and harness horses.

WANTED.

SIXTEEN STANCH DRAGHT HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. require 16 stanch draught horses to be sold by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Applies to Mr. INGLIS, 224, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Two Ayrshire Cows.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. have received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Two Ayrshire cows, imported from Melbourne.

Full particulars at sale.

The above cows can be seen at the Bazaar, 214, Pitt-street.

Your Fresh Shallow-horned Cows.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 214, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

6 draught horses, subject to trial.

4 draught horses, subject to trial.

3 saddle and harness horses.

WANTED.

COSSGROVE will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

A powerful draught colt, subject to trial, at the risk of Mr. Ryan. No reserve.

GERRINGON HORSE.

COSSGROVE has received instructions from Mr. P. T. Clegg, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

1 pair wall-hung bay carriage horses.

1 very heavy draught horse, 17 hands, any reasonable trial.

AT THE RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.

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AT THE RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.

COSSGROVE will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

New deal-hung pair, 12 hands, 10 o'clock.

MORT AND CO.'S ANNUAL SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS STUD SHEEP,

Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay,

July 1st.

when the Catalogue will include carefully selected drafts of

PURE-BRED RAMS AND EWES,

from the best flocks, with the following, viz. —

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., of Pitt-street.

DAVID TAYLOR, Esq., of St. John's.

W. H. GIBSON, Esq., of Fifehill.

GEORGE PARHAM, Esq., of Wemore.

THOMAS H. MORSE, Esq., of Beaumont.

J. D. TOOHEY, Esq., of Cressy.

ROBT. JONES, Esq., of Cressy.

J. E. GIBSON, Esq., of Fifehill.

ALBION.

A. LUCIAN FAITHFULL, Esq., of Cobham, with the best flocks, some bred by James Gibson, Esq., of Fifehill, and some by "Rehoboth," W. H. Toohey, Esq., of Cressy, all sons of the celebrated "Old Tom," and "Old Thomas 2nd," two young Rams bred from the above by Mr. Fattihall at Springfield.

CATALOGUE issued in the course; and intending buyers may obtain further particulars on application.

MORT AND CO.

Wool Brokers, Sydney.

BUNKER AND WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

150 prime fat cattle, T. Ferris, Esq.

200 prime fat cattle, Messrs. H. & J. Scobell, Esq.

200 prime fat cattle, Mr. Fox, Esq.

300 prime fat cattle, Mr. Robertson, Esq.

100 prime fat cattle, Mr. H. C. Co., Esq.

100 prime fat cattle, Messrs. Cliff, Brothers

100 prime fat cattle, Mr. H. C. Co., Esq.

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TRADE NOTICE.

MALDEN, HILL, AND CLARK are instructed to sell by auction, at the Auction Rooms, 180, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

50 head fat cattle, for W. O. Glikson, Esq., Mount Brougham.

1000 prime fat cattle, T. E. Flood, Berlitz

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500 prime fat cattle, Mr. H. C. Co., Esq.

500 prime fat cattle, Mr. H. C. Co., Esq.

TRADE NOTICE.

HARRIE AND GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 180, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

500 prime fat cattle, Mr. H. C. Co., Esq.

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Auction Sales.

WAIT for the Golden Grove Estate, Redfern, Darlington, NEWTON.

HENRY M. DEAKIN will sell, on the Ground, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881, the portion of the GOLDEN GROVE ESTATE, on most easy terms.

THE BIG GUN OF THE SEASON. THE GOLDEN GROVE.

REDFERN, DARLINGTON, EVELYN, and NEWTON.

170 ALLOTMENTS. 170 ALLOTMENTS.

CLOSE TO SYDNEY, WALKING DISTANCE TO WORK, GOOD POSITION, LOW TAXES, CITY CONVENiences, GAS AND WATER, TITLE GUARANTEED, DEEDS AT USUAL COST, ASSOCIATED WORKSHOPS, TERMS, UNEXCEPTIONALLY EASY.

DEPOSIT, 2s in the £. 2s in the £. TWO SWILLINGHAM IN THE £. SIXPENCE in the £ per MONTH, 6s in the £ per month, with 6 per cent. interest.

DAY OF SALE—11 JUNE, ON THE GROVE.

HENRY M. DEAKIN, Auctioneer, 28 Pitt-street, will sell by public auction, on the Ground, at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 21st instant.

Allocation 28, section 2, 15 feet by 54 feet.

Weatherboard cottage and ground, lot 30, section 2, Middle-av. 200, for POSITIVE SALE.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE. INVERNEIN ESTATE.

In consequence of the extensive area to be surveyed, and time required for the preparation of plans showing the subdivision of the Estate into Farms, the sale by auction has been deferred for a few weeks.

Notice of the date of sale will be given in a future issue.

BRUNKEE AND WOLFE (Matland and Hynday).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE GRANDEST PASTORAL PROPERTY IN NEW SOUTH WALES,

abounding with all the rich description, a large area of which is of the

MOST PRODUCTIVE CHARACTER, adapted for grazing purposes, occupying an untraversed position, in the TOWN OF SONE.

Bounded by TURVILLE, the TOWNS of T. COOK, Esq., and ST. AUBINS, the TOWNS of W. A. DUMARESQ, Esq., the whole being richly grazed and permanently watered in all seasons from never-doubling sources, and embarking 10,000 ACRES in stock.

MAJESTIC LAND, fenced, and enclosed in well-arranged paddocks, and SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED, furnished with a comfortable accommodation, and delightfully situated.

HOMESTEAD, a large residence, and surrounded with every convenience necessary for a Gentleman's Family Residence, and known as

"THE INVERNEIN ESTATE," now in the occupation of the Messrs. PARFURY,

FOR SALE by public auction,

BROWN'S HOTEL, West Maitland, AT EARLY DATE.

Title perfect.

BRUNKEE AND WOLFE have received instructions from F. A. Parfury, Esq., and the executors of the late E. F. Parfury, to sell by auction, at Brown's Hotel, West Maitland, AT AN EARLY DATE.

comprising 10,000 acres, more or less.

This truly productive and substantially-improved property will be offered in convenient sized lots (as per survey now in course of completion), thus affording to small capitalists an opportunity to secure a valuable property with an increasing prospective value, and such as cannot fail to prove sound permanently remunerative investments.

Fuller particulars and terms of sale will be given in a future issue.

BRUNKEE AND WOLFE, 279, George-street, Sydney, and West Maitland.

SATURDAY, 21st, INSTANT, ON THE GROVE, AT HALF-PAST 1, THE GROVE, COOKS RIVER ROAD, JUST BEYOND THE CHURCH.

THE TERMS FOR THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY ARE, ONE-TENTH (1/10) of the purchase money in MONTHLY PAYMENTS of the twentieth of each month, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; thus—

If the monthly instalment is \$2 16s. the purchase money will be \$5.

Interest the first month, 4s 6d.

Interest the second month, 4s 5d.

Interest the third month, 4s 4d, and so decreasing every month.

Title, TORRENS' ACT.

MILLS, FILE, and GILCHRIST, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, 21st MAY:

ON THE GROVE,

COOKS RIVER ROAD,

NEAR ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

MAJESTIC SUBDIVISION MANSION AND 24 ACRES OF LAND.

348 CHOICE BUILDING SITES—

25 Lots, fronting COOKS RIVER ROAD

31 Lots, fronting GROVE-STREET

62 Lots, fronting RUTHERFORD-STREET

52 Lots, fronting COOKS RIVER ROAD

50 Lots, fronting GEORGE-STREET

50 Lots, fronting VELVETON-STREET

31 Lots, fronting COOKS RIVER ROAD, IN THE VERY CENTRE OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. PETERS.

ALL ELEVATED LAND, COMMANDING SPLENDID VIEWS.

MILLS, FILE, and GILCHRIST have been instructed by the Proprietor to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE GROVE.

ON SATURDAY, 21st MAY, at half-past 1, THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED SPLENDID ESTATE.

It is well known that the GOVERNMENT will shortly commence the construction of the COOKS RIVER TRAMWAY, which will pass in front of THIS ESTATE, and the PARLIAMENT will vote the necessary funds for the construction of the ILLAWARRA RAILWAY, which is under construction along the back of THIS ESTATE, and which will, therefore, have the advantage of both RAILWAY and TRAMWAY COMMUNICATION.

THE TITLE WILL BE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.

LITHOGRAPH can be obtained on application at the Rooms.

TERMS, WONDERFULLY EASY.

Mr. STONE, in charge of THE GROVE, will point out the ALLOTMENTS and supply LITHOGRAPHS.

THE ESTATE FOR THE SPLENDID PROPERTY ARE, ONE-TENTH (1/10) of the purchase money, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; thus—

If the monthly instalment is \$2 16s. the purchase money will be \$5.

Interest the first month, 4s 6d.

Interest the second month, 4s 5d.

Interest the third month, 4s 4d, and so decreasing every month.

Title, TORRENS' ACT.

The following order will be strictly observed at this SALE:—

The Omnipole to the Ground will have the rooms at half-past 2 on the day of sale, arriving on the Ground before 3.

The Auctioneers will read the conditions of sale at 25 minutes past 2.

The first lot will be offered at exactly half-past 3.

As there are nearly 300 Lots to be offered, this will be strictly observed.

MILLS, FILE, and GILCHRIST, SATURDAY, 21st MAY.

MARRICKVILLE.

ON THE GROVE,

AT HALF-PAST 3.

1 CHOICE BUILDING SITE, OPPOSITE THE COUNCIL-CHAMBERS.

MILLS, FILE, and GILCHRIST have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 114, Pitt-street, on

TUESDAY, 21st MAY, at HALF-PAST 1.

THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY.

CARRINGTON is situated at the head of a beautiful bay, about 11 miles from Port Stephens Heads. It would be a splendid position for a PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Terms at sale.

L A N E C O V E GORDON PARK.

SPLENDID BLOCKS OF LAND, MAIN ROAD FRONTAGES, GRAND VIEWS, GRAND VIEWS, TERMS RIDICULOUSLY EASY.

LARGE and SMALL LITHOS, at THE ROOMS.

FREE CONVEYANCE to the GROUNDS NEXT SATURDAY, TICKETS AT THE ROOMS.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

Railway or Tramway must go through this property.

BUY A SITE on the Grand Old Road, MOUNT DRUIT.

SATURDAY, 21st MAY.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

Railway or Tramway must go through this property.

VILLA SITES of the New Railway Station, MOUNT DRUIT.

S A T U R D A Y, 21st M A Y.

QUEEN'S PARK, BOOKWOOD.

QUEEN'S PARK, BOOKWOOD.

QUEEN'S PARK, BOOKWOOD.

THIS TRULY MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF LAND,

is now being subdivided into 170 ALLOTMENTS,

and will most POSITIVELY be SOLD, without the SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

on the LAND ABOVE DAY, at 3 p.m.

FREE TICKETS per TRAIN and OMNIBUSES to the LAND on the DAY OF SALE.

The terms will be remarkably easy, as follows:—

65 PER CENT. DEPOSIT, NO MORTGAGE.

Immediate possession.

TO CASH BUYERS TICKETS FREE.

TORENS' TITLE.

LITHOGRAPHS OBTAINABLE at the ROOMS of the AUCTIONEERS, MILLIS, FILE, and GILCHRIST.

In offering this valuable subdivision to the public, the AUCTIONEERS do not think it necessary to put this sale as so usual, but may be compelled to do so, as the public will not be satisfied with the terms of sale.

THE GROUNDS, the LAND, and the HOUSES, are unoccupied, from that the Clivies and Hilly Villas Site is unoccupied, whilst its easy distance from BOOKWOOD STATION must enhance its value about three times.

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Auction Sales.

WEDNESDAY, 18th MAY.

O R D E R O F S A L E
of
PROPERTY OF THE PARTNER,
to be sold by public auction, at the Property Sale Rooms, 153, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock
THIS DAY, 18th MAY.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

RANDBICK, Faversham Road.

BLOCK OF LAND, 32 acres, within a few hundred yards of the present tram terminus, and having frontages to FERDIE and HOWARD STREETS, close to E. Daintry, Esq., property.

RANDBICK, Boundary-street.

GOOD BUILDING SITE, 10 feet by 100 feet, with a frontage of 100 feet 9 inches, a short distance beyond Barker-street, and at the side of the Railway Asylum.

WAVERLEY.

BRICK HOUSE, situated on the WAVERLEY ROAD, and beyond No. 10, containing 3 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, sheds, &c. The house has a frontage of 10 feet, by depth of 240 feet, to Grattan-street.

WAVERLEY.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, each 100 feet by 125, Section 9, of the MILL HILL ESTATE, 40 feet frontages from the ROAD.

REDMYRE, Boundary-street.

WILLA RESIDENCE, built of brick, containing hall, verandah, drawing and dining rooms, bath, five bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, laundry, copper, &c., situated on the Boundary-street, next to Mrs. Walker's residence, and with a short distance of Railway Station.

BAULHILL HILLS, Windsor Road.

A FINE OLD ESTATE, comprising large dwelling house, and 250 acres of land, all fenced in, and subdivided into 7 or 8 paddocks, well watered. The house is a fine residence, containing 5 rooms, and 7 good rooms, &c.; stables, barn, granaries, &c., about 8 miles from Parramatta, next to Kellyville.

ASHFIELD, Underwood Estate.

ALLOTMENTS 41 and 42, 105 feet by 100 feet, fronting on to KENNEDY ROAD, by depth of 200 feet, Section 11, fronting GOWER-STREET, also Lots 22, 28, 30, and 31, fronting SLOANE-STREET.

ALSO, LOTS 52, 53, and 54, SECTION 11, fronting Liverpool Road.

RYDE.

BUCKINHAM'S WELL-KNOWN ORCHARD, 7 acres 8 rods 50 perches, fronting on to the Boundary-street, and from the village of Ryde, six-roomed stone and wood house, &c. Good supply of water.

PETERSHAM, Denison Road.

AVOCADO HOUSE, situated in DENISON ROAD, close to the station, containing verandah, scullery, 3 rooms, kitchen, &c., and outbuildings.

PETERSHAM.

BRICK COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, washhouse, with copper, &c., The house has 40 feet front from the new Canterbury Road, by 100 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Courtney's Timber Yard.

LEIGHARDST.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, divided into orchard, with fruit trees in full bearing, paddock, and yard.

STANMORE.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, each 25 feet frontage to PRITCHARD-STREET, just off Tupper-street.

NEWTOWN.

BRICK HOUSE, situated at the corner of O'CONNELL and VICTORIA STREETS, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, scullery, &c., at the side of Mr. Jones' Land, 26 feet and 88 feet frontage.

NORTH SHORE.

TWENTY-TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, to be sold in ONE LINE, each 60 feet x 288 feet, fronting TUNBRIDGE-STREET, and 288 feet, fronting KENSINGTON ROAD.

GLEBE, Cowper-street.

NO. 3, COWPER-STREET, Glebe, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., Title, leasehold, 50 years to ground rent, 50 per annum.

CAMPEDDOWN.

TWO HOURS built of brick, iron roof; one containing 5 rooms, &c., the other 3 rooms, &c., water laid on. Land to 288 feet frontage Parramatta Road and Parkes-street.

FAIRY MEADOW.

BLOCK OF LAND, 32 acres, situated on Glebe, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., Title, leasehold, 50 years to ground rent, 50 per annum.

CHIPPENDALE, Queen-street.

W. B. COTTAGE, containing 2 rooms, kitchen, &c., also, Brick Cottage, of 3 rooms, situated in QUEEN-STREET, each let at 6s per week. The land 25 feet x 40 feet.

GEORGE'S RIVER.

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF LAND, fronting GEORGE'S RIVER, part of Holdsworth, near Williams Creek.

GOSFORD.

BLOCK OF LAND, 3 ACRES, in the township, a corner block, 5 chains frontage to SHORTLAND-STREET, and 6 chains deep, situated on the line of the Great Northern Railway Extension, Brisbane Water.

HARDIE and GORMAN, 153, Pitt-street.

ASHFIELD.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE.

THREE ALLOTMENTS, each having a frontage of 50 feet to LIVERPOOL ROAD, by a depth of about 187 feet.

TITLE, TORNEM.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their ROOMS, 153, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock.

TORNEM, 18th MAY.

The above described property is in the well-known and favourite estate.

PLAN OF VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

ASHFIELD.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE.

TWO CHOICE ALLOTMENTS of Land, each having a frontage of 50 feet to SLOANE-STREET, by a depth of 200 feet, and being lots 20 and 21 of the above estate.

TITLE, TORNEM.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their ROOMS, 153, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock.

THIS DAY, 18th MAY.

The above-described blocks of land in this well-known and favourite estate.

REIDY.

SUPERIOR and NEWLY-ERECTED FAMILY VILLA RESIDENCE.

BOULEVARD, REDMYRE, within a few yards of the RAILWAY STATION, and next to the residence of Mrs. Walker.

BULLY of brick, on stone foundation, tiled roof, containing hall, front verandah, and balcony, drawing and dining rooms, bathroom, scullery, kitchen, with good large stove; scullery, with washhouse fitted with taps and pipes, and copper, coal and water tanks.

The property is thoroughly drained throughout.

The water supply is large, having a good underground brick and cemented tank, and 2000 gallons per week.

TORNEM.

This property is worth the attention of anyone who is desirous of purchasing a first-class villa residence, conveniently situated, being close to the railway station on the west side of the Boulevard, and situated in a quiet and well-kept residential district.

The property is in the possession of Messrs. R. Nott, H. Fraser, E. Kirchner, and Mr. Nichol.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock.

THIS DAY, 18th MAY.

The above-described blocks of land in this well-known and favourite estate.

PLAN OF VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

L A N E C O V E R E G O D O N P A R K.

SPLENDID BLOCKS OF LAND, MAIN ROAD FRONTAGES.

GRAND VIEWS, GRAND VIEWS, TERMS RIDICULOUSLY EASY.

LARGE and SMALL LITHOS. AT THE ROOMS.

FREE CONVEYANCE to the GROUND NEXT SATURDAY.

TICKETS AT THE ROOMS.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

Railway or Tramway must go through this property.

BUY A SITE on the Grand Line.

MOUNT DENEUILL. SUNDAY.

MOUNT DENEUILL.

MOUNT DENEUILL

